

# The Sacred Necropolis of Giza

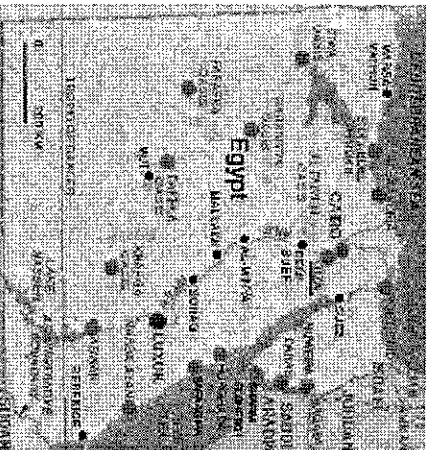
by Jacob Kruzansky, Dante Gil-Marin, Joey Ragonese P3

What is a necropolis?

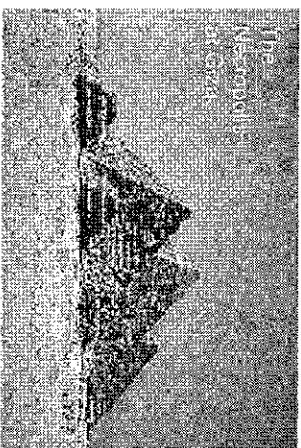
A **necropolis** is a large, ancient cemetery with elaborate tomb monuments.

Where is it located?

The Giza Necropolis borders El Giza, Egypt.

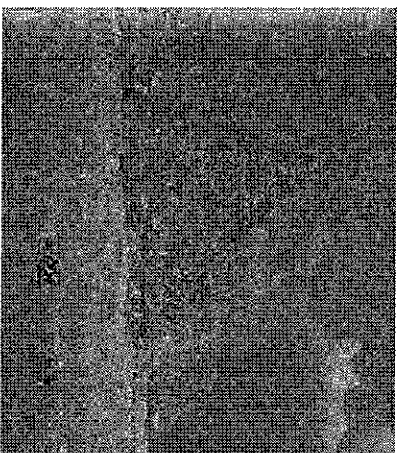


Giza is located across the Nile from the Egyptian capital of Cairo, in modern Memphis.



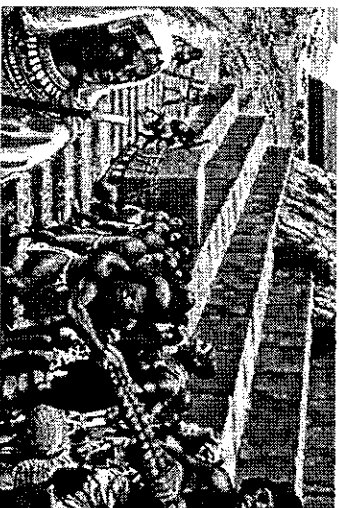
## Pyramids

- Tombs for pharaohs
- Built between 3rd - 4th dynasties
- Built using lime stone
- 3 pyramids built by:
  - Khufu (built the Great Pyramid)
  - Khafre
  - Menkaure



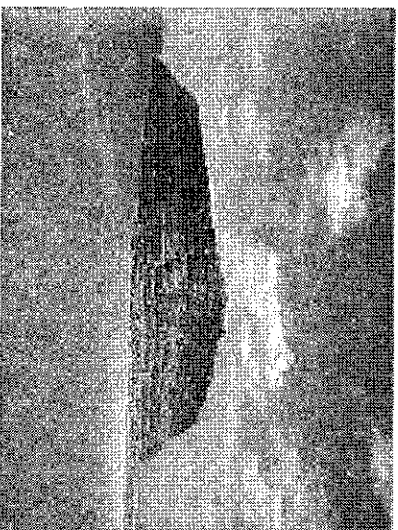
## How the Pyramids of Giza were Built:

1. 60 to 70 men would pound out the stone
2. They rammed wooden pegs into slots they had cut
3. They filled the slots with water
4. The pegs would expand, splitting the block
5. The block was slid down onto a waiting boat
6. Teams of oxen or men would drag the stones onto their designated places on the pyramid



## Mastabas

- Tombs of social elite
- Made out of mud brick and lime stone
- Different architectural styles



# Egyptian Government

By Kevin, Cristian, and Johanna

## Pharaoh

- \* The most common of the various titles for ancient egyptian monarchs the term originally meant " the great house " or "palace".
- \* To become a pharaoh you have to be born into a bloodline of a previous ruler.

\*Pharaohs are considered a human god.

\*Ruler of upper and lower Egypt.

\*Owned all of the lands, made laws, and defended Egypt against all foreigners.

## Viziers

\* Appointed by a pharaoh and was his most trusted advisor.

\* Tax collectors and scribes would report to vizier.

\* Pharaoh could override any decision made by a viziers.

\* Supervised the security of the palace and the Pharaoh.

## Slaves

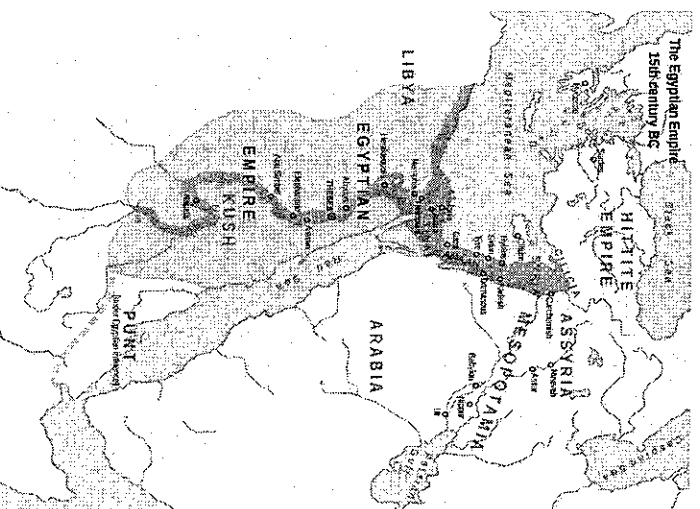
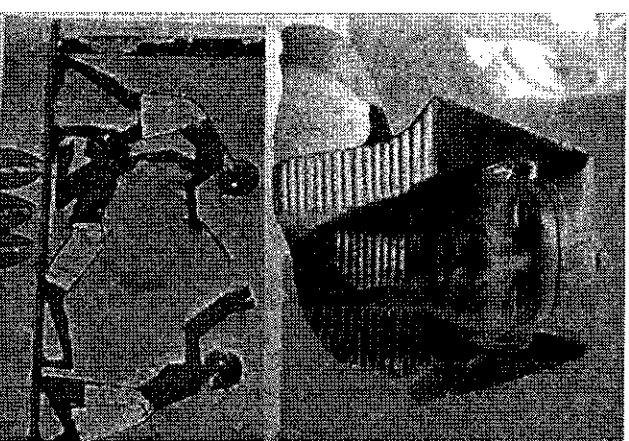
\*Lowest class in egyptian society.

\*Slaves were either volunteers, convicts, prisoners of war, or indentured.

\*Some slaves did jobs for the government.

## Chronological History of Egypt

- Lower and Upper Egypt unified in 3000 B.C. E
- The Old Kingdom (2700-2200 B.C.E), They had Theocracy as a government, used Pharaohs that was responsible for preventing wars and Crops, Capital Memphis
- Controlled trade and Collected Taxes
- Consisted of Third,Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Dynasty(a line of hereditary rulers of a country.)
- The Middle Kingdom-(2050-1800 B.C.E), Funded Irrigation to cultivate more land, Conquered more lands and moved capital to Thebes, Consisted of Dynasty 11-17
- The New Kingdom-(1550-1070 B.C.E), Trade went up as new lands were added, overthrew its ruler and new dynasty reached high power and glory, decline by failed battles religion change and death of the Ramesses. Raided by Libyans and Kushites. Consisted of 18-20 Dynasty

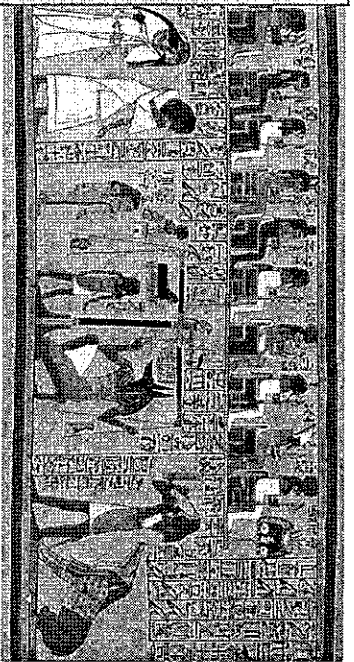
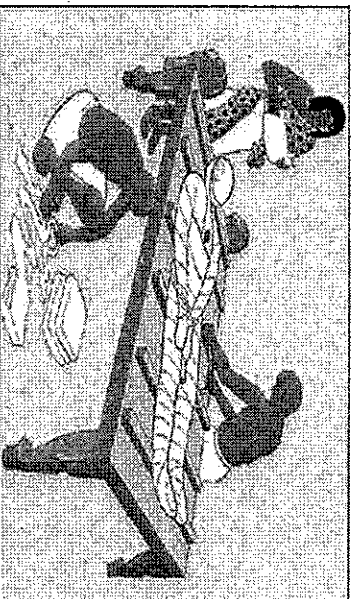


# Mummification

By: Max, Zack, and Brayden (Period 9)

## **Process**

1. Drain all the blood from the body
2. Pull out the brain through the nose using a hook
3. Make a cut on the left side of the stomach to
4. Remove all internal organs
5. Let the internal organs dry out
6. Place the lungs, stomach, intestines and liver inside a canopic jar
7. place the heart back in the body
8. Rinse the inside of the body with wine and spices
9. Cover the body with Natron (salt) for 70 days
10. After 40 days stuff the body with linen or sand to give it a human shape
11. After 70 days wrap the body head to toe in bandage
12. Place in sarcophagus (coffin)

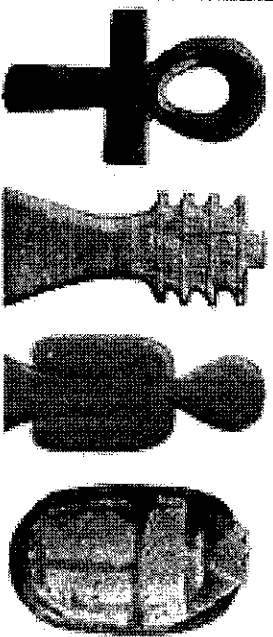


## **Book of the dead.**

- The *Book of the Dead* is the common name for the ancient Egyptian funerary texts
- The text was first carved on the outside of the deceased person's sarcophagus it was later written on papyrus which is now known as scrolls and buried inside the sarcophagus with the dead
- Books of the Dead was a collection of spells, charms, numbers and magical formulas for the use of the deceased in the afterlife they were designed to guide the dead through the challenges that they would go through before reaching the underworld
- The text was often personalized for the deceased person so no two copies were the same though, "book" versions are generally categorized into four main categories
- the Helopolitan version, the Theban version, and a hieroglyphic and hieratic character version
- It is notable, that the Book of the Dead was originally 78 Ft, and was separated into 37 sheets
- There are 12 books in total

### Amulets

- Amulets are placed between the layers of the mummy's wrappings.
- They are used to protect the body's journey through the underworld.
- The Isis knot is used to protect the body.
- To keep the person balanced in the next life the use the plummet amulet.



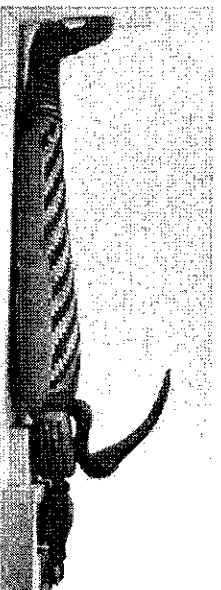
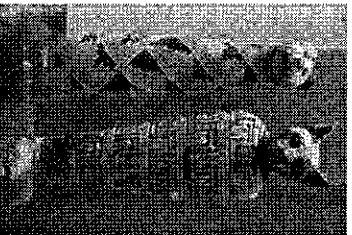
### Why do it.

The Egyptians thought that when someone died, their soul (Ka) left their body. The soul would then return to the body after it was buried. That is why they had mummification.



### Animal Mummies

- Animal were mummified just like humans.
- The most animal mummies were the ibis.
- Cats were a close second to the most mummified animals.



# Ramses II

by Lauren W, Angie G, and Michael C (Per 3)

## Background:

- Born: 1303 BCE
- Died: 1213 BCE
- Became Prince of Egypt at 15 years old and began leading his own battles at **22 years old**
- Was the third Egyptian pharaoh of the Nineteenth dynasty who reigned from **1279 to 1213 BCE**
- Is believed to be the pharaoh that Moses went to to demand the Israelites' freedom
- Is thought to have nearly 200 children
- Died at the age of 90 and was buried in the **Valley of the Kings**
- Today, his mummy is in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo



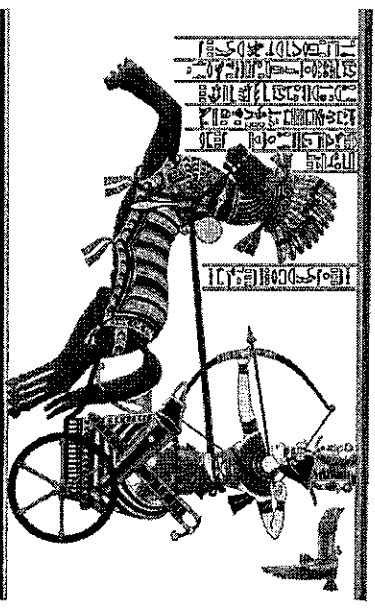
## War Achievements:

- Put down several uprisings among his own people
- Was responsible for fending off multiple Nubian revolts
- Carried out campaigns in **Libya, Syria, Nubia** and more
- Created **one of the first major peace treaties in history**: a treaty with the Hittites that helped to create a peaceful northern border through the rest of his rule



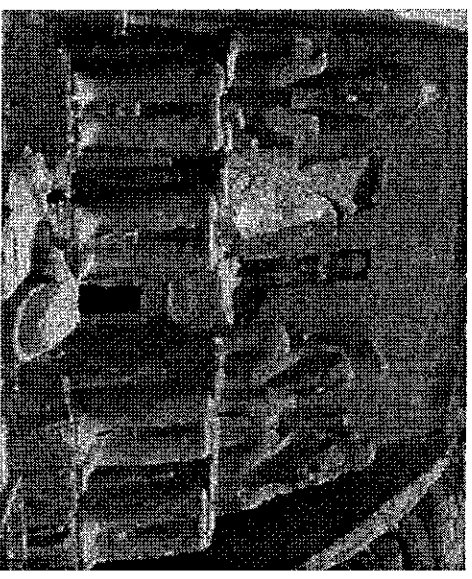
### The Battle of Kadesh:

- **The Battle of Kadesh:** Ramses' most famous battle between the Hittites and the Egyptians
- Took place around **1274 BCE**
- **Cause:** the Egyptian Empire was moving north and claiming land in Hittite territory, which made the Hittites unhappy
- The Hittite army lost many men, although the Egyptian army did not gain any land, **so some say the Egyptians won while others say the Hittites won**
- After the battle, Ramses and the king of the Hittites created a treaty ending the war



### Artistic Achievements and Building Achievements:

- Oversaw the construction of some of Egypt's most famous monuments
- Built many statues of himself, more than any other pharaoh
- Built the **Ramesseum**: a temple to honor himself
- Built a great rock temple at Abu-Simbel, **one of his finest works** because of the four seat figures of himself on front walls
- All of his buildings, temples, and monuments are thought to be the most beautiful of Egypt because of architectural details
- Built a new capital city of Egypt called **Pi-Ramesses**: a large and powerful city under his rule
- Used art to promote himself by illustrating his victories on temple reliefs

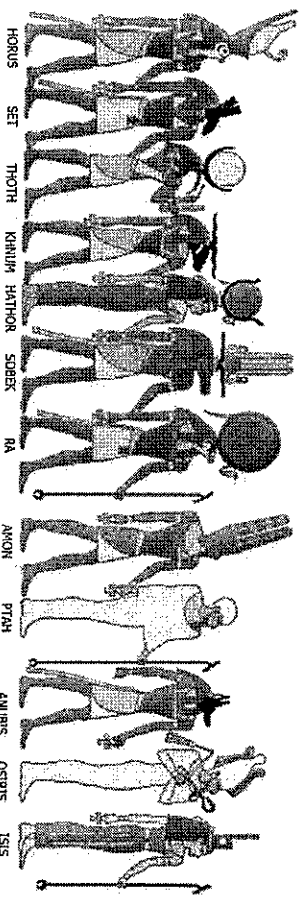


# Egyptian Religion

by Gianna Bach,

Derek Brower and

Sophie Whiteman



## Major Gods:

Ra/Re is the sun god - since the sun was so important for farming - the sun god will be the most important god.

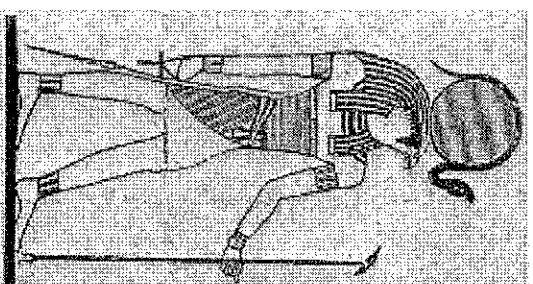
- Land of the Living - east side of Nile was chosen where sun rises
- Land of the Dead - west side of Nile was where they buried people, sun sets

Osiris is the god of the Nile (rivers), Isis is his wife

Thoth is the god of writing and knowledge

Anubis watches over mummification

Horus is the god of the sky, he also protects the ruler of Egypt

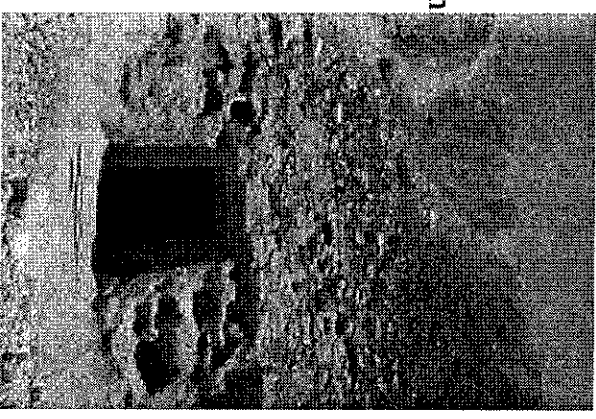


Ra -  
notice  
solar disk  
on his  
head



## Burial

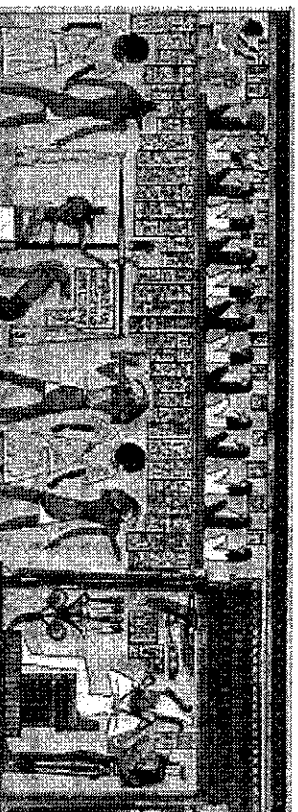
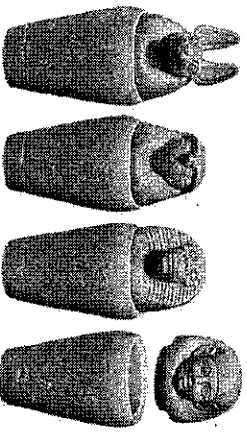
- People of any class were buried with items to be taken to the afterlife with them
- The poor were put in desert holes and mummified naturally by the desert
- The wealthy would be buried in a large tomb in a pyramid or a mountain/hill side



- An Egyptian tomb in a hillside

## Afterlife

- A person's soul (Ba) was believed to live on after the death of the body
- In the Underworld, their hearts were weighed on a scale to show the morality of their lives
- This is why hearts were saved in jars after mummification and put in the tomb with the deceased person
- They were weighed against the Shu Feather from the goddess Ma'at (goddess of order and justice)
- Souls were doomed to eternal oblivion if their heart outweighed the feather on the scale
- Souls were allowed to enter the afterlife if the feather outweighed their heart



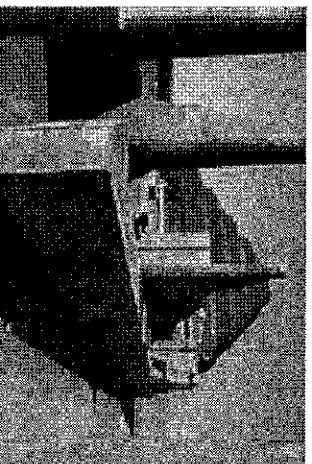
Weighing of the heart  
against the Shu  
Feather

# Egyptian Scientific Innovations

By Justin Cunningham, Brian Hotopp, Sid Sahai

## Construction/Buildings

- Houses were made of mud bricks, and plaster was used for the inside of the house.
- More **advanced mathematics** emerged, the most significant being the first ever decimal system. Mathematics were essential to producing the many egyptian structures seen today
- Used metal tools for carpentry such as saws and chisels
- Chisels were also used to chisel out blocks of stone for use in construction projects such as the pyramids
- Dirt roads were created as a result of canal digging
- These roads were passable during times of flooding
- Roads were only paved for special occasions
- Extensive stone carving
- Used mud bricks for houses, and covered the inside walls with plaster
- Carpentry: Built metal tools, such as saws (pulled instead of pushed), chisel for carving hieroglyphics,



## Agricultural Technology

- Used extensive irrigation systems on the Nile in order to better harness its flooding power
- They used gold, silver, and copper tools.
- Made paper and rope from the plant papyrus.
- Papyrus was also used for records and documents
- Fishing nets were made of papyrus
- Often roads were created from canal digging. These roads were passable even during flooding

